

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be sent in to-day.

## To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

## Terms of The Tribune.

Single copy.....3 cents.  
 Daily Tribune, one year (311 issues).....\$5  
 Semi-weekly Tribune, one year (156 issues).....\$3  
 For year (52 issues).....\$2  
 Payable in advance.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

The steam tug *Titan*, captured a few days since near Cherrytree on the Chesapeake, is said to be up Piankatank River, watched by gunboats, and pretty sure to be retaken. Later accounts say that our forces have destroyed the *Titan*.

The latest news concerning the pirate *Alabama* is from Hong Kong to Jan. 13. Up to that date, nothing in addition to former news was known about her. All the American shipping in Chinese waters was unharmed.

A brigade of Rebel cavalry pushed into our lines on the 6th, at Mass Creek, but were handsomely repulsed. We took several prisoners.

The report of the death of Col. Dahlgren is unhappily true. He was killed on Friday in a skirmish at King and Queen Court-House.

The prize steamer *Scotia*, taken off Wilmington on the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday. She has 150 bales of cotton on board.

Passengers from Vicksburg 3d inst. say that Gen. Sherman and his army were then at that city.

Gen. Grant arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 8.—Tuesday next was set apart for District of Columbia business. An act to amend the City Incorporation act was passed. The Pacific Railroad Committee were instructed to report upon the propriety of building a road from Lawrence to Fort Leavenworth. A bill was introduced for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. Mr. Powell's resolution calling for the report and evidence of the commission to investigate charges against certain army officers in the West was discussed at length, but not voted upon. The bill to promote enlistments was discussed by Mr. Brown of Mo., and laid aside. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was discussed, and laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kasson presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in favor of soldiers, who have been discharged in consequence of wounds or disabilities, being employed in situations which they are competent to fill under the Federal Government, and heartily endorsing the policy of paying soldiers and sailors of African descent the same as is given to whites for similar service. Referred to the Military Committee. The House went into Committee on the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill, and agreed to the amendment for medicine and medical attendance for negro refugees or contrabands, \$35,000, and rejected the pending amendment thereto restricting the expenditure to those who are or shall be actually in the service. The House concurred in the larger number of the Senate's amendments, including thirty millions for transportation and eighteen millions and a half for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department. Owing to a disagreement on other amendments, the bill will be returned to the Senate. The House resumed the consideration of the Gold Bill. An amendment requiring the consent of each of the Executive Departments before gold can be sold, was rejected. The amendment to advertise every sale five days was lost 49 to 66. The next vote was on the proposition to use surplus gold to pay soldiers in the field. This was laid aside and Mr. Boutwell's substitute "authorizing the Secretary to anticipate payment of interest on the public debt, with or without release of interest upon the coupons, as he may deem expedient," was adopted, and then the bill, as amended, passed—90 to 34. Mr. Schenck called up his bill to drop from the Army rolls all Major and Brigadier Generals who may, on the 15th inst., remain unemployed, or be in employment not appertaining to their rank. A long discussion ensued. The bill was finally made the special order for Tuesday next. The Senate bill to establish a uniform Ambulance system passed the House with slight amendments. The bill increasing the rank and pay of the Provost-Marshal-General to that of Brigadier-General was adopted. The bill providing that Chaplains shall not suffer diminution of pay when absent on leave, sick, or prisoners, was passed. It also gives them a pension of \$20 a month when disabled. A bill giving soldiers and sailors homesteads on confiscated lands was reported and recommended. Adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 8.—Bills were reported amending the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank of New-York. Against amending the law of the Surrogate's Court in New-York. (Agreed to.) Against increasing the fees of Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds. (Agreed to.) Amending the charter of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company. The Lehigh Valley Railroad bill was returned from the Assembly, and its passage reconsidered. After debate the bill was referred back with instructions to strike out the clause to which exceptions have been taken. The bill was subsequently amended according to instructions and reported complete. The remainder of the session was occupied in consideration of the Hudson River improvement. Progress was reported. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.—The following bills were advanced to a third reading: Relative to the building of a public market in New-York City. Relative to the State Arsenal in Brooklyn. Legalizing the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council in issuing bonds for the relief of the families of drafted men. Providing for the appointment of an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York. To provide for the better protection of seamen in the City of New-York. Recess.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Knoxville dispatch says that the county elections on Saturday passed off quietly. The number of votes cast in Knoxville was 261, against an average vote in peace times of 700. Making allowance for absentees in the army and elsewhere, the vote is full and larger than was anticipated; in the country districts it was fuller; 100 votes were polled in a neighboring district in Sevier county, against a usual vote of 170.

There was a fair audience at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, to hear Geo. W. Curtis on "Political Infidelity." The sentiments were frequently applauded. The Rev. Dr. Tyng presided, and made a very spirited and radical speech.

Pelatih Perit, late of this city, and a leading merchant here for more than forty years died yesterday at New-Haven, Conn., aged 78.

An alcohol distillery in Tenth avenue exploded yesterday morning, shattering the building and severely injuring one man.

The funeral of the late King of the Sandwich Islands was celebrated according to the Maori rites on Feb. 3.

Syracuse elected nearly all her Union charter ticket yesterday. In 1862 Seymour had 225 majority.

Tuesday, Bishop Potter, assisted by other clergymen, laid the corner-stone of the new church of

the Incarnation (Episcopal), at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue, in this city.

There was a severe shock of earthquake at San Francisco yesterday morning.

Gold has been much excited, and has sold as high as 164, closing at 163. The sudden advance was caused by the demand for cash gold, and a rumor that the Gold bill was defeated. There was a large demand for Stocks, and higher prices paid. At the Stock Exchange 5-20s, Coupon, sold at 106½; 10-20s, Coupon 6s of 1881, 113½; 11-20s, 112½. Border State Stocks higher, Tennessee 6s, 63½; Missouri 6s, 74½; 7-10s, 74. The Stock market continues excited, and prices have fluctuated widely upon leading speculative shares. After the Second Board the disposition was to buy about everything upon the list at an advance. Money has been more active, but rates are unchanged, and stock houses unable to employ the capital offered them at 5½ to 6 cent.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE went into her election yesterday under the most discouraging circumstances for her Unionists. For some reason or other, Gov. Gilmore is unpopular; hence he was last year beaten 3,798 votes by the opposition candidate, and only saved from defeat by the strong vote thrown for Col. Harriman (War Democrat), which, added to Gilmore's, overbore that of Eastman (Dem.) 574, enabling the Legislature to elect Gilmore. Now, it appears from partial returns, that Gilmore is elected by the People, by, at least, FOUR THOUSAND votes, in spite of our heavy loss by the absence of thousands of soldiers. Nobly done, old Granite State!

The Soldiers shall Vote! Yesterday the people of this State ratified by an immense majority the act to amend the State Constitution so that our brave soldiers and sailors in the Army and Navy can have their political rights in future elections. The vote is light, as almost everybody on the right side considered the affair concluded beyond doubt by the passage of the bill. This city cast about one-third of an average vote—the years being about two-thirds of her full Union vote. Brooklyn did something better, and together they gave 17,732 majority for the Amendment. In the country the years had it all their own way; at this writing we know of but two towns in the State that go the other way, and they are Cochection and Tranten, in Sullivan County. Looking at their vote for Governor we cannot say that any one ought to be surprised, as they gave 577 for Seymour to 143 for Wadsworth; now they say, by 153 majority, that soldiers shall not vote. We wish their joy of the reputation they have won—Mackrelville and the Five Points are distanced.

## LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

ULTIMUS S. GRANT, whom the President and Congress have just all but unanimously called to the chief command of the Armies of the United States, reached Washington from the West last evening. He doubtless found his friends there more numerous and zealous than he had any previous idea of.

Whether Gen. Grant is to remain generally at Washington or to take the chief command in the field, we do not know; nor do we judge which of these would be most desirable. But we do insist that his elevation to the Lieutenant-Generalship shall not be a mockery and a bubble. It was not exacted of the President and Congress by popular clamor. Hardly a journal urged it. And, now that it has been voluntarily decreed by those eminent in civil authority, we insist that it shall be a verity and no sham. We need unity of plan and concentration of effort. Our bleeding, imperiled country, fearfully tried and taxed, demands a vigorous, effective prosecution of the war for her existence, with the greatest possible economy and the earliest attainable success. If Gen. Grant is not the man to direct our military operations, a fair trial will demonstrate that truth, and we will unite in asking that he be set aside. But first let him have that fair trial.

## GEN. McCLELLAN.

Certain journals, that are busy in making party capital for Gen. McClellan as a candidate for President, talk of THE TRIBUNE'S opposition to their scheme and their favorite as personal and vindictive. They know a great deal better. We know Gen. McClellan only as the representative and embodiment of certain political views and purposes, and we oppose him only because of them. That he is loyal, according to his own notions of loyalty, we presume; just as his friends Gen. Robert Patterson and Mr. Fitz John Porter are loyal; just as his devoted friend C. L. Vallandigham is loyal; just as his friend Gov. Rodman M. Price—who wrote and published an elaborate letter, urging that New-Jersey should detach herself from the Union and seek an entrance into Jeff. Davis's kingdom—is loyal; just as his friend Richard Lathers—who advised the public that he was ready to fight for South Carolina whenever she required him to do so—is loyal; just as his friend Horatio Seymour—who could not see why New-York should not adopt the Confederate Constitution, and cast in her lot with the slaveholders—is loyal; just as Geo. W. Woodward, Francis W. Hughes, William B. Reed and Pierce Butler are loyal, though all or most of them declared that Pennsylvania ought to unite her interests and her fate with those of the "women-sellers" Confederacy. If Gen. McClellan shall be chosen President, these, and such as these, must be his counselors, guides, and trusted friends; and he is as loyal as they are. We doubt whether there is a voter in Ohio who supported Vallandigham for Governor who will not as heartily support McClellan for President.

Mr. Franklin Pierce wrote in 1860 to Jeff. Davis that, in case of a collision between the South and the Abolitionists, the streets of the North would run with fraternal blood. Of course he is (after himself) for McClellan, and he will probably have the McClellan Electoral Ticket in New-Hampshire next Fall. Ex-Gov. John Reynolds of Illinois wrote to Jeff. after the work of severing the Union had begun, urging it on, and begging the South to insist on the most humiliating and impossible terms of reconstruction—of course, he is for McClellan as next President. The Legislature of Delaware, (being two to one "Democratic," owing to a most unequal apportionment) has never yet given a man or a dollar for the prosecution of the War for the Union; but it will give a

heartily support to McClellan. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania who decided the Conscription Act—any Federal Conscription—unconstitutional, are all hot for McClellan. Henry May and Benjamin G. Harris—the only Representatives that the Secessionists of Maryland were able to elect to the last or to the present Congress—will both go all lengths for McClellan. The New-Jersey and Illinois legislators who, twelve to fourteen months ago, did their very best to force the Government to surrender at discretion to the slave-holding traitors, are all dead sure for McClellan. Ben. Wood, who justly boasts that he never voted a man nor a dollar for the prosecution of the War for the Union, is now printing McClellan's long electioneering Report. And Wood, we presume, will run for Congress next Fall on the McClellan, as he did in '62 on the Seymour ticket. And we do not know an admirer of Jeff. Davis, or a justifier of the Rebellion, who is not a supporter of McClellan for President.

## Is it abusive to state these facts?

There is, we hear, a movement among some restless politicians at Albany, who are always on the hunt for some office already vacant or which they hope to make so, for the removal of Dr. Gunn, the present Health-Officer of this port. We hope there is no danger of their success, and there can be none except through some exceptional bargain between Gov. Seymour—who would have the nomination of his successor—and Republican Senators. Where the opportunity to nominate for any office is already in the Governor's hands, it is to be got along with in the best way possible; but to voluntarily yield it to him where no necessity exists, is to put a Republican hand between a Copperhead's fangs. It is both foolish and dangerous. To remove Dr. Gunn, moreover, would be an act of gross injustice to a meritorious, conscientious and laborious officer. To do it before his term of office expires would be an implication either of his character or efficiency, for to remove him without cause would be simply to confess that a hungry clique wanted his office. His high character nobody can question, and the merchants of this city—who are best able to judge—know that he has discharged his duties economically for, and with the least possible inconvenience to them, at the same time that he has exercised the most rigid surveillance over all ships coming into this port and effectually protected the city from the introduction of any epidemic sickness from abroad. Those not familiar with the subject do not know the difficulties Dr. Gunn has had to encounter, with no proper Quarantine Station and no sufficient hospitals under his control. But he has overcome them all and established a system to which this city owes it that for two seasons it has been free from pestilence. The sickly season is near at hand, and it would be unwise and dangerous to transfer so important a trust as the management of the Quarantine to inexperienced hands at this moment. In the last two or three years we have been free from anxiety on this subject. Pray, let us alone; we don't care just now to meet a panic on the subject of yellow fever, small-pox, or ship fever. Dr. Gunn is the right man in the right place, and the citizens of New-York will thank Senators to turn their backs upon the lobby members who propose to throw this appointment into the hands of Gov. Seymour.

## THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold Gamblers yesterday took possession of the House, and carried matters with a high hand. The Gold bill proper was kicked under the benches, and the House adopted a substitute providing that the surplus gold in the Treasury shall be used to pay interest in advance on Government Securities—which is utterly foreign to the purpose of the original bill. On this question, as on all others, the House seems resolved to disregard public interest and defy public opinion. But, at least, it shall not be done in the dark, and we once more state the case of the People against the Gold Gamblers.

We assert—and we challenge denial—that the nominal value of gold is artificially and enormously inflated by what is gently called speculation, but which is in plain English gambling. The headquarters, the principal den, of this gold-gambling gang, is notoriously New-York. The market rates of gold are here forced up and kept up by processes perfectly well known in the street, and just as disreputable as they are well known. The results of the inflation are the diminution of the credit of the Government, the increase of prices all over the country, disturbance of all financial operations, aid and comfort to the Rebellion, and large profits to those who are the authors of these calamities. The country suffers that they may grow rich.

Meanwhile there are in the Treasury of the United States about \$12,000,000 of gold—to be largely increased every week—lying idle. Lying there, it helps to keep up the price of gold by increasing its scarcity. So long as the Government keeps the gold in its vaults, it is playing the game of the gamblers; impairing its own credit, and enhancing prices. Manifestly it must find some means of depleting the Treasury.

The most natural way is to sell it, and that is what the bill originally proposed to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to do. The good effect will be twofold. First, the amount of gold in the market will be increased, and that will send prices down. Secondly, and far more important, it puts in the hands of the Government one powerful means of checking, and of checkmating, speculation. Does any body believe time sales will be common in the street when it is known that one man holds \$12,000,000, ready to throw upon the market at any moment? Every gold gambler knows that if Mr. Chase with such an amount in his hands could go into the street when he chose, he could break down any combination that could be formed to keep up the price of gold. He would not even need to sell. The knowledge that he had it, and could sell it, would discourage gambling, and leave gold to go down where it belongs—to a point from which traitors

and gamblers have forced it up for the joint benefit of themselves and of their allies in Richmond. And with its fall, prices would fall, and the credit of the Government would go up.

Against these sure benefits, no argument has been or can be urged except the inexperience of intrusting so much power to one man. The fear is childish—the power utterly insignificant compared with that already reposed, and necessarily reposed, in the Secretary of the Treasury. For the more beneficial use of what he has, this is necessary. When you have granted a power of attorney to manage your whole estate, will you scruple to let your agent dispose of a little spare cash on hand?

No, there is no objection to this bill, except what lies in the pockets of the gamblers whom its defeat enriches—the same which killed the whisky-tax, and which bids fair to control all the legislation at Washington that is thought worth controlling at so high a price. We hope—or we should like to hope—there may still be reason or sense of shame enough in Congress to save this measure. But if the gold gamblers are to rule, we repeat, the means by which they rule shall be exposed.

## THE ALEXANDRA CASE—ANOTHER MIDDLE.

Our English friends seem to be going from bad to worse in making a mess of their great Neutrality case. Heretofore the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer has been making an exhibition of himself as a fighting judge, and one whose law was limited to a poor understanding of Webster's Dictionary. Now we have the exhibition of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and all his associates, with one exception, as being at variance with the Court of Exchequer, three Judges of the Common Pleas and the Crown lawyers, about the right of appeal in this much belabored and never-to-be-rightly-settled Alexandra case. It would seem as if nobody in England whose business it was to attend to such things knows how to get a law-question settled in their highest judicial tribunals. Even the British Ministry, who have been setting this prosecution in motion, and who have been pushing it on with all the talent and influence that they could bring to bear upon it, for the sake of easing and enlightening their diplomatic policy and to convince the American Government of their fair-minded intentions, seem as likely as any body else to get no response from the judicial oracles.

Our readers are aware, from the English news brought us three or four days ago, that the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which is an appellate court from the Court of Exchequer, has decided—four Judges against three—that the appeal was wrongly taken from the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, and that (so far as the appellate court is concerned), the judgment must stand that had been entered in the court below, viz., in favor of the Defendants. It will be remembered further, that the statement was made, that the case will now go to the House of Lords for final decision. It should unfortunately make a part of this same statement, that there is the greatest chance in the world, that the House of Lords will throw out the appeal, as the Court of Exchequer Chamber have done, and so, after a year or more of judicial pondering, not a particle of law will come out of the great Alexandra case, for the settlement of international difficulties.

Here is what *The London Times*—certainly not a swift witness in our favor—says in its editorial of February 8, in view of the probability of such a result:

"Such a miscarriage, if such it should prove to be, would deserve the name of a fraud, were it the result of design; being the result of an oversight, it would be less disgraceful, but not less deplorable."

And again, in the same editorial:

"Here is a matter of the greatest importance, which would remain unfriendly either of the rule by which the Alexandra sailed through the hands of our Custom House Officers. Such a foreclosing of this great case would be profoundly unsatisfactory to all who are interested in it."

Well—we have to say in condescendence with our English friends—who is to blame for this result but Lord Chief Baron Pollock, who made such a display of incompetency and partisan one-sidedness at the jury trial, and then of quibbling and quarreling about signing a fair bill of exceptions? He certainly had some motive for making such an exposé of himself in refusing to let things take their ordinary course by a bill of exceptions. And at this distance, it looks much more like a disposition to hold back his instructions as to "equip, furnish, fit out, or arm" all meaning precisely the same thing, or his actual want of instruction what they did mean, from the review of the appellate tribunals, than the wish which he says he entertained, to give a wider opportunity to discuss his rulings on a motion for a new trial. In fact, we need no better proof of this than that when the Bench of the Court of Exchequer pronounced its final judgment, there was no other allusion to this celebrated Webster-Dictionary proposition of the Chief Baron's, than Baron Channell's quiet remark: "This, we now understand the Chief Baron to say that he did not do [i. e., declare that the four words all meant precisely the same thing], but only expressed his opinion that they did."

Perhaps the writer in *The Times*, while looking at the subject from a different point of view, thinks as poorly of the Chief Baron's proceedings as we do. It says:

"This point [of the right of appeal] would never have arisen unless the Lord Chief Baron had objected to sign a bill of exceptions. Now parties agreed by the rolling of a judge have a right to a bill of exceptions, and though no one can compel the judge to commit himself of error by acknowledging questionable propositions as his own, yet if he refuses the form proposed to him, and exhibits no disposition to accept any other, a manifest injustice will be done, unless there is some other alternative. Such an alternative was believed not doubt honestly to have been found in the new right of appeal. . . . It was the Lord Chief Baron himself who proposed the compromise—for so it was—in order to get over the differences of opinion which had arisen about the terms of the bill of exceptions."

Yes! we admit the honesty of the Chief Baron in believing that the case would go up when the appeal was once taken. But who was to blame for "the difference of opinion which had arisen about the terms of the bill of exceptions?" Was the Chief Baron right, and all the lawyers in court who had heard his charge to the jury wrong? We will call up again a little episode of this wrangle upon the bill of exceptions:

Attorney-General (Sir Roundell Palmer).—"We believe that

the jury returned a verdict upon your Lordship's interpretation of the statute."

Lord Chief Baron.—"Nothing of the kind occurred."

Attorney-General.—"Then both sides are under a misapprehension, and it is the common wish to raise the point by a bill of exceptions, if possible."

Who can believe that the Attorney-General would have ventured upon such a retort as this upon the head of the Court without being perfectly sure that the Chief Baron was attempting to shirk in a well established particular? So we agree with *The Times* that the Chief Baron is to blame for this miscarriage, if it shall prove such; but more for his want of fairness in necessitating the proceeding by way of appeal than for his want of legal discernment in not knowing that the appeal would ultimately prove irregular and void.

Now in regard to the ultimate result of the Alexandra case before the House of Lords, supposing the appeal to fail and the Alexandra to go free, we need not go so far as to say that the manner in which she was allowed to slip through the fingers of justice was of a piece with the ruse by which the Alabama escaped from the hands of the custom-house officers at Liverpool—to justify the opinion which we entertain, that it is not worth troubling ourselves very much about the decision of this celebrated cause. The English Ministry have to travel faster than the Alexandra case. So long ago as the 8th of September the order was issued for the detention of the rams. Since then we have had the prosecutions of Jones, High & Co. at Liverpool, and of the inspector of machinery at Sheerness, for violations of the Foreign Enlistment act, and, more lately, the seizure of the Tuscaloosa and the surrender of the crew of the Chesapeake. Doubtless the Ministry would like another such discussion of statutory enactments, for the sake of amending the Foreign Enlistment act, as they derived from the masterly arguments in the late law-hearing in the Court of Exchequer, particularly on the part of Sir Roundell Palmer and Sir Hugh Cairns; but if they cannot get it seasonably in a court of judicature, they must take it from those two eminent advocates in their places in Parliament. They must also have seen enough by this time of the value of the opinions of the common-law courts of England on international law, to be able, as Mr. Milner Gibson phrases it, to sail a whole fleet through the loop-holes which they create by their constructions of common-sense statutes.

An appeal is made to loyal men and women for books to form little libraries in the Union hospitals for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. It is earnestly urged that good books—such as intelligent and upright men can find pleasure and profit in reading—be contributed by all who have volumes to spare. Please address them "Chaplain Gaylord, Army Hospitals, Washington City," and send them to the New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway.

## Colonel Urie Dahlgren.

There seems no longer any reason to doubt that Col. Dahlgren is dead. A dispatch announces the recovery of four of his men and his colored body servant, to whom his death was known, and who give some details of it. We reluctantly conclude that their testimony must be accepted.

He died at 22. Of so young an officer there is little personal history to record, except what he has made for himself during the war. Yet his brief career has been singularly adventurous and brilliant, and although he bears the name of an officer high in rank and in official favor, we believe he was indebted solely to his own courage and talents for the high position he reached.

He was appointed additional aide-de-camp, with the rank of Captain, May 29, 1862, and assigned to duty with Gen. Fremont. He served during the Cross Key's campaign, and was subsequently assigned to Gen. Sigel when the latter took command, remaining on the staff of the latter, we believe, until he was relieved from command. Gen. Sigel's forces forming a part of the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, Capt. Dahlgren saw much service, and always with credit to himself, during the celebrated Summer campaign of 1862. In November of that year he was sent on an expedition to Fredericksburg, having a small force of cavalry under his command, which he led with such decision and ability as to defeat a body of the enemy much larger than his own, and to capture more prisoners than his whole band numbered. The enemy lost considerably also in killed and wounded, and Gen. Sigel characterized the dash as one of the most brilliant and daring expeditions during the war. It gave Capt. Dahlgren an immediate and enduring fame.

He was subsequently placed on the staff of Gen. Hooker—at the time the latter took command of the Army of the Potomac—and it was in that position, though not in discharging its duties merely, that he won his highest renown. He sought all opportunities for distinction, especially delighting in an independent command, with a piece of work to do that required a cool head and impetuous courage. He possessed both, and united to them an unusual degree of military talent. During the desultory cavalry engagements which took place while Lee's army was advancing into Pennsylvania, Dahlgren was constantly employed, always in the front, and always the same wary yet eager leader. After many successful actions, he was severely wounded in a desperate battle at Hagerstown, Md., and lost a leg by amputation. For his services the President made him Colonel. From his wound he had not completely recovered when he sought, and after much urging received, permission to join Kilpatrick's expedition. He was assigned to a separate command, and entrusted with the most dangerous work—a position which no one who knows him needs to be told he solicited and accepted with delight. His failure and his death are due to the treachery of a guide whom he trusted. Led astray, and cut off from the main body, he fell in a gallant attempt to cut his way through the forces which surrounded him.

We must add, at the risk of intruding on private griefs, that Col. Dahlgren possessed personal qualities which made him not less beloved in private than he was distinguished in military life. He was modest, gentle, generous and kindly—a large manly nature and a boyish sweetness of disposition together which challenged equally your love and your respect. Friends always surrounded him. Few won so much fame; no one was so little envied. Alas that we have to write now that he is beyond the reach both of earthly renown and of the friendly love which valued him more for his own sake than for all which he had done. Be his name ever honored! He has deserved well of his country, and his fame is henceforth part of her history.

Forty men arrived at the Park Barracks today, from the West, and were sent to Fort Schuyler.

## The Metropolitan Fair.

## IMPORTANT TO CONTRIBUTORS.

To contributors of goods for the Great Fair, as well as to the public, it is most important that no delay should occur in the receipt of goods intended for the Fair. The Committees have an arduous task before them. Vast quantities of articles, expected from so many quarters and intended for so many departments, have all to be received, arranged, classified, catalogued, and a list prepared for publication. Those who send at once will of course have the advantage of position over those who delay. The agent is in attendance daily from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the main building in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue (formerly Palace Garden), and the expressmen deliver free of charge to the donors. The Committees entreat that there may be no unnecessary delay on the part of contributors.

## ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 642 Broadway, N. Y., March 1, 1864.

E. M. CARRINGTON, Esq., President, and the Board of Officers, N. Y. Harmonic Society.

GENTLEMEN: We beg to solicit the valuable services of the New-York Harmonic Society for any of the public performances and concerts which will take place on and after the 28th of March, the day appointed for the opening of the Great Metropolitan Fair. Your kind answer will be thankfully received. Yours, W. B. BEER, Chairman Perm. Com., WILLIAM A. FOND, WILLIAM STEINWAY.

## REPLY.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY, No. 735 Broadway, New-York, March 7, 1864.

B. BEER, WM. A. FOND, WM. STEINWAY, Esq., Committees Metropolitan Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of March 1, soliciting the cooperation of the New-York Harmonic Society in furtherance of the objects of the Metropolitan Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission is received. On Monday evening, March 7, at a special meeting of the government of the Society convened for the purpose, and afterwards to the Society at large, at regular rehearsal, the same was submitted, together with the accompanying explanatory circular. In complying with the request of the Committee, it is gratifying to add that the response by the members of the Society was unanimous and enthusiastic. Wishing complete success to the good cause, Yours,

E. M. CARRINGTON, President,

J. P. BROWNER, 1st Vice-President,

H. S. PRYOR, 2d Vice-President.

W. H. DAYAR, Secretary.

## Death of Col. Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The Republican of this evening has the following:

"In our first edition yesterday we doubted the statement that Col. Dahlgren had reached our lines in safety. We did so because we knew at the time that *The Richmond Sentinel* of Saturday morning said, a copy of which reached Gen. Meade's headquarters on Sunday evening, announced that Col. Dahlgren was killed in the skirmish at King and Queen's Court-House on Saturday night. This fact was telegraphed to the President late on Sunday night, eight or nine hours after Gen. Butler's dispatch of Sunday was received, announcing the safety of Col. Dahlgren, which was communicated by the President to the Colonel's father, Admiral Dahlgren."

"The news of the death of the Colonel was not made known to the father until this morning, because there was a lingering hope that there might be some mistake about the report in *The Sentinel*. Consequently we suppressed the publication of the fact yesterday. In the mean time Gen. Butler was requested by the President to make such investigation relative to his Sunday report, that Col. Dahlgren was safe, as would positively settle the question. Gen. Kilpatrick was also requested to fix the time when Col. Dahlgren was last heard from. Late last night, Gen. Butler telegraphed that he had received information confirming the announcement in *The Sentinel* that Col. Dahlgren was killed at King and Queen's Court-House, and Gen. Kilpatrick telegraphed that the last positive information he had received of Dahlgren's whereabouts was that he was seen on Thursday. The skirmish took place the day after, in which Col. Dahlgren was killed. The President, becoming fully satisfied that there was no longer any good reason to doubt the report of young Dahlgren's death, deemed it his duty this morning to communicate the fact to Admiral Dahlgren, which was done. The latter has left for Fortress Monroe, to take such steps in the matter as may be deemed proper under the circumstances."

## The Elections in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, March 8, 1864.

The county elections yesterday passed off quietly. The whole number of votes cast in Knoxville was 261, against an average vote in peace times of 700. Making allowance for absentees in the army and elsewhere, the vote is full, and larger than was anticipated; in the country districts it was fuller; one hundred votes were polled in a neighboring district in Sevier County, against a usual vote of 170.

The returns from Knox County will not be all in all to-morrow. There is no report at all as yet from the adjacent counties. The vote would have been much larger, but many undoubtedly loyal men objected to the oath required by Gov. Johnson as a condition, and did not vote.

## A Cannard Exposed.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

Reports are in circulation, and have probably been telegraphed from here, of the invasion of Maryland by Rebel raiders. It may be confidently stated that the only foundation for these rumors is the fact that a small Rebel force has been seen in Loudon County, Va.

The Rebel Captures on the Chesapeake—Destruction of the *Titan*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received from Admiral Lee:

TO GIBSON VESSELS, SECRETARY: SIR: The *Crusader*, Acting-Lieut. Hays commanding, one of the several gun